THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

Combining, with the News of the Week, a rich Variety of Fashion, Humor, and the interesting Incidents of Real Life.

No. 258 PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848. Price Sixpence.

From the London Poor Monthly Magazine, for July.

THE DYING GIRL'S LAMENT.

BY MRS. C. GORE.

Why does my mother weep alway,
Ye bids her struggling tears?
Her trembling lover sighs to snatch
The secret of my fears.

They cannot read it in my face,
My father gazes on me fond
With yearning, earnest eye;
And yet, this morning, summer sun,
Glist'ning, and gay, and fair,
As if I heard not, I arose
And dress'd me in the room
That sun beams to whisper them,
No mother hold my head!
It is a fearful thing to lie
A maiden with the dead!

Ere other day, the sun passage
His low'r of purple light,
And cannot to make my farewell hour
Too fair, too heavenly bright!
I know the tale written,
I love the evening sky,
And yet I should not murmur, if
I knew I must die!

My playmates' love adds their beads
Whose parting with me now,
The nurse that tended me a babe,
Must weep my early grave.
Ah! why are these sweet cradle-hours
Of joy and trembling fear?
Not if we all must die,
Could keep me from the dead!

Our Pastor kneels beside me oft,
And talks to me of Heaven;
But what a holier vision still,
My soul in dreams hath striven;
I've seen a beckoning hand that call'd
My pilgrim steps on high;
I've heard a voice that, tempest-tongued,
Bade me prepare to die!

From Boldmere's Magazine, for August.

SONGS FOR MUSIC.—BY MRS. KEMBLE.

SUMMER SONG.

Come away! come away! summer!
Who then for to dwell in the sunny land
Or the wintry western sea,
Where the bright day plays
Flowers are shedding fragrant glow—
Come away!

Where the lily's pure beauty gleam
Quivers on the glancing stream—
Come away!

All the air is filled with sound,
Soft, and mellow, and pastoral;
Where the shadowy grass
Lightly stays;
Faint winds whisper as they pass—
Come away!

Where the bee's deep music swells
From the trembling fox-glove bells—
Come away!

In the skies the sapphire blue
Now hath won its richest hue;
In the woods the breath of song
Of the wild birds never wrong,
Floats with heavy scent along—
Come away!

Where the bright-eyed cherry gleam
Darken each thick leaf of bloom—
Come away!

In the deep heart of the rose
Now the golden honey grows;
Now the glow-worm's lamp by night
Shines a ray,
Dreamy, starry quaintly bright,—
Come away!

Where the fairy cup more lies,
With the wild violet dear sisters,
Come away!

Now each tree by summer crown'd,
Sheds its own rich twilight round,
Glancing then from sun to shade,
Bright and free,
There the deer its couch hath made—
Come away!

Where the emerald leaves of the lime
Glisten in their honey-time—
Come away—away!

SELECT TALES.

From the Knickerbox and Commercator.

A WESTERN ADVENTURE.

Being forth the horse—the horse was brought.

* * * * * * *

They bound me on that mental throng
Upon his back with cords long;
Then loosened him with sudden lash;
Away! away!—and on we dash!

LORD BYRON.

Nothing which the mind is capable of composing, causes a more thrilling interest than the recital of our father's bravery—than to revert to times when our infancy slumbered in its cradle, and hours the danger is past. The recollection infuses into our bosoms a glow of enthusiastic patriotism, which, at other periods, when other objects are to be pursued, is not felt. Ardent and burning, with desire of distinction, we deem ourselves equal to any task assigned us; that were those difficulties to which our progenitors, in some unknown or untrod path, as they did, so would we overcome them. Every obstacle would be surmounted; every impediment be removed, and all that threatens, yield to our daring, courage, and indefatigableness. Yet were the trial made, it would be attended with more doubts and fears, than anticipated; and until the case, we can scarcely determine the property belonging to those who continued against so many disadvantageous circumstances in populating our many and who succeeded so fortunately in their untiring efforts.

None have experienced these sensations and emotions more exquisitely than the Kentuckian. Bold and gloomy forests surrounded him, and dark foliage, his native land; where wild beasts roamed at will—where no human breast had ever reached its print upon the luxurious verdure. Here, the wigwam of the savage, here the lair of the Indian, lone fawn, in pursuit. He was nature's child; surrounded from his nineteen by no music, but which his sacred thoughts wafted up her sanctuary. Delighting not in the murmuring ripple of the rivulet; taking no pleasure in the roaring fall of mighty waters; the wandering of his fathers' footsteps amazed him. Here each cascade, pool, brought to his mind neither awe nor admiration.

Grandeur and magnificence were present at his birth.—the sky his covering, the forest glade his cradle. He was indeed the child of the wilds. The only sounds which fell with harmony upon his ear, were the bird's lively gambol and the wild halloo of the panther. Under his influence, as spiritual influence exerted its majestic wills towards heaven. His mind was a small organ, ingeniously constructed, from which a thin vapor found its way through the surrounding trees; but its quantity was his genius was nothing; he was satisfied and dwelt in the forest apart he pursued very by means of enjoyment.—Here, too, he met his enemy in deadly strife. Nature, however, was his only foe. The wily savage—the near approach—the death grapple—the subsequent scalping—the near approach—the death grapple—the subsequent scalping made a great spot in the beautiful land of promise.

The story of Indian abstemiousness, heightened by the recess of their and language, vividly stands out in bold and fearful relief in the wayward pencil of Imagination, has caused the family maiden to pause by the silent visited, rustic mound; and as the dim twilight shadowed her with its spell, she dropped a silent tear to affections sacred and hopes crushed by the most untimely untimely fate.

Not far from spot, where but a few day entire were the only traces erected by the hand of civilization, west of the Alleghanies, a settlement was commenced. It was to be seen, surrounding his cozy cabin, which, on the other side, bore the Kentucky river within its natural limits. A single cultivated field, and occasional patches of corn, bespoke the industry of the settlement. Not long from emigration, the number of settlers increased by the arrival of a few families, to which the new comers added their quota, and the family being all cast, concluded nothing had been done as she had intended, and so she united in another handful, and giving it a hearty stir, went up stairs. Presently the old man came bolting in from the stable. He stood enjoying the smoking dish for a minute, muttering to himself, "Well, I've got a goose there's no salt in it," and then going to the salt-box he took a fist full, and shook it into the dish. "Our turn next," said Uncle Jacob, as the landlord passed back his harness, and in went the fifth handful!

Now reader, to call an old around the pine table with such a bowl of milk and a pan of boiling hominy in the centre! All, but the rogue Jacob, anticipated a charming feast. The landlord took the lead. He made out to gobble down one spoonful, when, as soon as his throat was filled, he dashed his spoon across the table with violence, and vociferated aloud—"In the name of Lot's wife, Cape Cod and Turk's Island, what have ye got here? Have ye salted the pudding, Dorcas?" "Why? why!—what's the matter, Mr. Blacey? It was I that salted the pudding." "Why, mother?" said Dolly, "it was I that salted the pudding." "Well, I knew granny had no salt fit, so I did, by jinks," says the boy. "Gallows take it!" cried the old man, "did you fill salt the pudding? What a pickle I have got in! I was determined the hominy should not be neglected, and so I chucked in a handful." "And I, too," said Uncle Jacob, "supposing it to be the custom of the family, followed suit." "Oh! damnation and fire and brimstone!"—ejaculated the host, "what shall be done now?"

I really felt a sympathy for the disappointed people, and would gladly have made a sacrifice of as much inside as possible, so called for bread and cheese, and with this did we make out a tolerable supper, washing it down with small beer. I undertook to scold uncle Jacob, after we had retired to lodgings, for carrying his fun to such a pitch; but it was to no purpose. "I was determined to eat none of their flummery," said he, "and was glad to experience the truth of the old adage, that too many cooks spoil the broth."

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Love is like hosesty, much talked of and little understood; like common sense, valuable and scarce. The miser calls it a bad mortgage—the stock-jobber, a sinking fund—the doctor, a hypocondria—the lawyer, a suit in chancery—the soldier, his parole of honour—and the sailor, the mariner's compass.

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"Yes sum thousands finer."
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"Don, I know—can't tell."
"What ails you, friend John."
"What the devil business have you with my sillage!"

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He cannot work—Her cannot play—
Her cannot sleep—Her can't be gay—
O lief her, do, Winifred—lief her as your life,
And Sheukin and Winifred soon will be man and wife."

A Dutchman in love is as cold as a confectioner's ice house, and a Spaniard as hot as a grid'd devil; a lawyer in love pleads away his soul, and a love sick doctor physicians away his—why the bye a doctor must be sick or dead when he takes his own physic; a musician in love fiddles away his soul, and a poet rhymes away his soul.

GO SCATTER FLOWERS UPON THE TOMB.

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Go scatter flowers upon the tomb,
Or plant them in Arabian sand,
And dream that they spring and bloom
As in thy own luxurious land!

But think not in thy wildest dream,
If Hope hath ever her golden chain,
That Fortune's fairest, sunniest gleam
Can reunite its links again!

Visit the glittering midnight hall
Where revel laughs with frenzied glee—
Where beauty throws her light o'er all,
And claims the heart's idolatry.

Go tread amid the flowers of spring,
And wreathe thy brow with fragrance there!
Poor fool! know'st not that *death* can bring
The only opiate for *despair!*

PENMENIS.—Does the reader know what Penmenkin is? Should he not be so far informed, we will tell him that Penmenkin is a name given to the previously well known, public house, having for its tenant of the day, one who went under Captain Parry to the North Pole —a concentration of the nutritious qualities of meat, so powerful, that fifty pounds of beef can make but a square inch of it—as much of it scraped, as will lie on a shilling, will feed a fellow six feet high and four feet broad for two-and-twenty hours; its great merit is of course its portability, and its utility must be evident to the most inveterately prejudiced landsman, when he comes to consider that Jack can carry a quarter of a ton of Penmenkin with him, and have as many half a dozen hard sized hams and a fillet of veal in the fob of his trowsers.

COMBAT BETWEEN A TOAD AND A HORSE BEE.—The persons who relate the following anecdote were eye witnesses to the fact. A common sized toad was seen approaching a sweet and most delicate in all its parts, to indicate some evil design. The spectators accordingly paussed a moment to watch the result. The aggressor, after a few moments reconnoitering, leaped upon the unsuspecting victim, seized him by the back, and was about to bear him away in triumph; the horn bug not relishing such treatment, immediately commenced a struggle for release, by making use of his horns, which compelled his gigantic adversary to quit his hold. The capture, encouraged by such unexpected success, seized hold of one of the toad's hind legs, and continued his grasp a short time, perhaps to punish him for his unbecoming conduct. The horn bug was finally pleased to detach himself, at which the toad made his retreat into the grass.—*New Haven Adv.*

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MISCELLANY.

THE SALTED PUDDING.

OR, TOO MANY COOKS SPOIL THE BROTH.

I had been journeying all day with my merry old friend, *Uncle Jacob*, as every one calls him, and both of us had become completely "jogged." At length we came to a little village, having the sign of a golden ball. "Here," said my droll companion, "we shall find small potatoes, or I lose my guess, for I never had any great opinion of the generality of gilt balls." But fatigued as we were, indifferent lodgings would be acceptable, rather than to push on farther. So, after seeing to our beast, which was pretty well provided for, we called for refreshment and for ourselves. We soon found that Uncle Jacob's guessing was not far out of the way, for all the house seemed to be in a state of disbabilie. All chatters and nobody said a word. The landlord in the bar-room to kitchen, reconnoitering. They promised to pick up something to stay our stomachs. It was Saturday evening, and the landlady had commenced the work of making hasty pudding, according to New England custom. As my companion and I were seated by the bar-room fire, a stout stragging wench, not over cleanly, and most delicate in all its parts, was busy in a dish of hashed meat, and placing it upon the hearth, left it uncovered. There was a great bull dog in one corner, and there was the cat in the other. Jowler spied the savoury morsel and made for the dish. I was about to drive him off, but Uncle Jacob, shaking his head significantly, pushed me back. So the dog commenced operations and soon finished the work, leaving the platter clean. Uncle Jacob watched him attentively all the while, and when he had done his meal, he went to the kitchen door, and gave us a churchman, addressed the lady—"Madam, the dog has done, and I suppose it is our turn next." There was a most terrible hurly in the family, and father and mother and daughter were all by the ears! The one gentleman had disposed of all their fresh meat, and by way of aiding his digestion, Dolly had made him feel the force of one of her pondorous hands, and sent him headlong out of doors. To ease the matter, and comfort our poor bostom, we told her that we could sit down with the family, if she pleased, to a dish of good hasty pudding, which was a favorite of both.

Poultry now I twisted the arguments of this character by Vanderpoel, Uncle Jacob, however, was not at all satisfied with their decently appearance about the table, and seemed to set in no fear of the pie, by them to take a peep into the kitchen but all was right, not go on in so cleanly a style as our own worthy housewife. "Come, come, Dolly," said the old man, "don't be so nice, my boy, I am going to run over to Mr. Darby's a minute." "I'll Dolly to myself and suit the pudding." But John heard only the three last words and so administered the salt himself. Next came Dolly, intent on seeing the cookery all executed right, and gave it another seasoning. By and by the meeting retreated, and the family being all cast, concluded nothing had been done as she had intended, and so she united in another handful, and giving it a hearty stir, went up stairs. Presently the old man came bolting in from the stable. He stood enjoying the smoking dish for a minute, muttering to himself, "Well, I've got a goose there's no salt in it," and then going to the salt-box he took a fist full, and shook it into the pudding. "Our turn next," said Uncle Jacob, as the landlord passed back his harness, and in went the fifth handful!

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From the Boston Pearl.

THE AMERICAN BROWN BIRD.

There are some birds which possess the instinct to conceal in mystery and obscurity. Others are only to be noticed by the occasional notes which they utter, and which are objects are pursued in vain. Others, called by some the American Brown Bird, are unfortunately to be found everywhere. Considered, however, that my opinions may be considered prejudiced, I will not say all I feel in the matter, but will endeavor to describe the bird, and leave it to the reader to form his own opinion.

To my surprise, there only heaven me what I knew. One morning in June, the House Bird is remembered for the sincerity with which he came round its history. On the first appearance of Winter, it is generally about the premises in very numerous flocks, chiefly about the barn and stables, where they find their food. Their appearance is very common, and they are particularly fond of the society of men. No one could persuade me to believe that it was a solitary bird. I was once in company with a gentleman who had a great deal to say about the bird, and he was evidently changed in his opinion. He was not ashamed to confess that he had been deceived in the bird, and that he was now convinced that it was a bird of society of men. No one could persuade me to believe that it was a solitary bird. I was once in company with a gentleman who had a great deal to say about the bird, and he was evidently changed in his opinion. He was not ashamed to confess that he had been deceived in the bird, and that he was now convinced that it was a bird of society of men.

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BOSTWICK & GREENBANE, For the Saturday Bulletin.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

Another comes by iron his oars,
The Pilgrim Fathers all to greet,
The Genius that o'ersees the shore,
And welcomes them with sword uplifted,
And bids them be at home.
The mouth is of brown tree.—*Old Song.*

All the fraternity of Editors are now dipping their pens in gall, to vent the entire and unmitigated of a set of Blackguards who have dished up a hodge-podge of slander against America. One would imagine, from the strong assertions Mrs. Trollope's book has made, that no man or woman is to these attacks, as a merchant is to his goods, or that every paper bullet made as strong as another. Is the publishing of a book or a broadside from a mere dunce worth on a gun-boat, and why this sad and unseasonable irritability? Are we not in the vigor of youth, and may not just criticisms on our vanity and selfimportance, do us a real deal of good? "America and her institutions are made to every day in the newspapers we observe how would do in my instead, but my friend Orlando;" there is a vast deal of truth told by Mrs. Trollope, though it would in fact apply equally well to many parts of her own country—but that is not the question; we are not in the habit of considering ourselves as a model for the world, and when she tells Rhetoric, let us receive it in good part. We allow Mr. Hackett to run his rigs on us, and why should we be so afraid of those of a woman?

The fact is that England has been singularly unfortunate in the class of travellers who have professed to give the public information on the state of society in that land. While her Clarkes, her Burckhardts, and Denhams, men whose candor and powers of observation could be implicitly relied on, have explored every other part of the globe with the most satisfactory results, we are not aware that any traveller of distinguished character for impartiality and accuracy, has published a volume on the United States, which has the slightest pretensions to be called philosophical, and we indeed, Mr. Oamsley's late book may be so termed. But perhaps it is unnecessary that England should have any more correct account of the state of affairs here, than an accurate observer of human affairs would arrive at a knowledge of the state of people without them. He is only to consider (a difficult task we allow) what would be the position of a man in a highly civilized state, untouched by the corruptions of fashion, unbiassed by a veneration for antiquity, his faculties allowed to expand free from those checks which the mannerism of long established governments, and the despotism of opinion impose on the old world, accepting those which are absolutely necessary to the security of his property, the possibility of duly appreciating the American character and condition, by means of a simple knowledge of the fundamental principles on which our government is founded. A fool may be found here and there, as well as many other men who have taken a superficial view of our state and condition. We are the easiest people to understand in the world. We have none of the artificial distinctions of rank, none of the multifarious restrictions which, in Europe, so much oppose the developements of the human mind, and which form the chief obstacles to all reasonings on political subjects. We are left by our government nearly in a state of nature; we do not use the phrase in an offensive sense, but on the contrary as implying the highest state of civilization of a great and prosperous people, that is one which leaves to its subjects in a state of natural and uncontrolled freedom, as far as is consistent with the preservation of peace, and the maintenance of justice.

Travellers who would fairly institute a comparison, should not confine their tour to England. They should visit South America, and compare the United States with the Spanish settlements. There, since the inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of the mother country, revolution has succeeded revolution with frightful rapidity; the state of society is such that they seem but ripe to be visited on the unhappy colonists themselves, as well as on Spain, who by obstinately refusing to recognise their independence, deprives herself of those advantages which she might derive from their commerce. Let any one take but a very glance at the face of that country, view its roads and canals, extending like arteries through the whole Republic—take a glance at every condition of society, and some of it here as elsewhere is bad enough, and then go to even the principal cities of South America, —the improvement would be so greatly to our advantage, that he would return, and think this country far in advance in the state of general prosperity. It will not do to compare a young housekeeper to an old one—to contrast his economy and his convenience with those who have been adding little by little during a long life to their general stock. We confine ourselves among the number of those who are greatly amazed by the stories travellers tell of us—we are disposed to profit by their lessons, to laugh at their misrepresentations, and to deplore their blindness. England has every thing to do to keep herself in bullet, and while she allows us to provide for her surplus population, and to maintain her poor, she should be the last nation to deride those very peculiarities which contribute to her prosperity. If however, she does desire a philosophical account of us, let her send a commission of the most intelligent and unbiased minds now out of employ, and if they do not present, even by contrast with herself, a picture greatly in our favor, then, but not till then, shall we despair of convincing the old world that on this side the water, our state of society, and our future prospects, are much more desirable than her own.

GREAT THING.—The Columbia Rail Road, or a single track of it, is completed from Callowhill street to the junction with the West Chester Rail Way, a distance of 22 miles. We shall soon be out with our Chester county friends, according to promise.

Mr. Student has another splendid picture exhibiting at the corner of 7th and Chesnut streets. It represents the Declaration of Lexington, and should be seen by all lovers of the fine arts.

Dr. Scudder of New York now makes artificial ears of painted India rubber, fixed on with a delicate spring. They are said to be very natural; a crop eared rascal may now be made an honest man! Nothing is said about making a musical ear, nor of the propriety of some people having their ears cut off and made shorter. That fashion will come in time.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW.

We have examined a new coal stove for sale at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, on a new plan, the patent of Dr. Hart. It is of cast iron, and consists of the fire issuing from the top of the pyramid, in front of which is a chamber for coal, which may be filled and allowed to settle as the fuel consumes. The grate itself is semicircular, and moves on an axis, one end of which goes through the side, and is fitted with a pulley to take on and off. This end is lower, turning the grate so effectually as to discharge all the ashes immediately, a great desideratum to those who hate poking, and who is there that does not. These stoves are highly approved in New York, where they have been in use for years.

While on the subject of coal stoves, we must allow one of our contemporaries to tell a story or two respecting them.

"Coroners of the mental antipathy of the cooks, and servants, of Boston generally, to the coal stoves, a highly respectable citizen of that city, who has a stove smoking fire of his family did not give out lest suffocation for the comfort of his cook, in a large cellar kitchen, with a stove smoking and roaring, and coal enough in the receiver to be put in place, that it was only to be used to warm the room, and not for cooking. Where is your coroner's inquest and jury to bring him, cook and deputies only occasionally cracking a joke on the fearful event, and some walnuts on the east iron top. Out they the stove pulled on account, that no one part of the dinner was put to the stove by way of experiment. It took well, and went easy, and the governess of the kitchen was found at length to yield to each of her proposals, as to the

"Coal by candle light to be stoked,"

and in process of time shut up the fireplace, and provided herself a convert to the cooking stove.

It fared differently with another citizen who, with the most philanthropic motives, introduced the novelty of doing coal.

Discovering at a stove makers, a cooking apparatus of a new kind, as he believed, a most excellent construction, and improving at the same time an opportunity of witnessing its operation, he conceived the idea of introducing it at once into his own family. He accordingly purchased the stove, and had it placed in his house, introduced it into his kitchen, and big with the thought of success, which in all matters of cooking, "if it were well done, then it were well it were done quickly," he determined to aid in putting it up, so that his dinner might be cooked by it that very day. He therefore stripped, and fell to hard with the workmen to put it up—the gentlemen of the kitchen meantime occupying different corners, gazing in a sort of silent admiration of the new comer, something like the skeptics of this country when they first discovered the ship of Columbus. Things were in the full tide of experiment, the chief parts of the stove were in order, the various pots, pans, griddles, gridirons, and the workmen's tools all scattered around the floor in delightful confusion, when the gentleman's wife made her appearances in the kitchen. Gazing with astonishment and horror at the chaotic confusion of her hitherto well governed province, she mildly inquired "what was going on!"

"I have purchased," said the husband, "a new cooking stove, of admirable construction, which will tend to save an infinite deal of trouble."

"And what are you doing with it?"

"Why, my dear, I thought it a pity as it was early, we would have our dinner cooked by it to-day, to try its virtues."

"But you cannot *to-day*, as I am going out."

"That is unlucky, and rather unusual. Where are you going?"

"Not far," responded the lady; "only to your counting room to superintend your business in your absence."

The gentleman looked cautiously around—the whole kitchen craft had advanced from their retreats —the dinner was spit—the cook has coat, slipped on, and was soon afterwards seen superintending his leger. Shortly afterwards he took a peep into the scene of his forgotten labors, and discovered his purchase snugly stowed away in a closet, the children had used the sauce pans to make soap bubbles in, and the long tin pipes to throw potty pellets.

The stove, as it stood, was useless at best, and might induce unprofitable reminiscences. It was, therefore, presented to an *unmerried* friend—and should it find favor, we propose speaking directly of its merits.

LIGHTING PHILADELPHIA WITH GAS.

In the select council on Thursday week, Mr. Lippincott as chairman of the committee, made an interesting report on the subject of lighting our city with gas. As it is a topic likely to excite considerable interest, and is in fact one of great importance, we give the estimates of the committee.

There will be required a brick or stone building 50 feet square, 44 feet 6 inches high; also another building adjoining of the above 62 feet by 28 feet, and 16 feet high, having a vault under the floor 13 feet wide, and 7 feet to the top of the arch, the whole length of the building, with a chimney 80 feet high, 8 feet at the base and 5 feet at top, sufficiently thick to stand firm. The construction of which is estimated at $11,500

Three benches of retorts, 9 furnaces and 18 retorts, 1 cast iron gas-holder tank 42 feet diameter and 20 feet deep; also 1 gas-holder 41 feet 6 inches by 20 feet (to fit in the above tank) with all necessary connexions to the amount to contain 27,000 cubic feet of gas, estimated 19,700

Five miles of main pipes of cast iron, as follows:

1 mile of 18 inches diameter.
1 do. 8 do. do.
1 do. 6 do. do.
1 do. 4 do. do.
1 do. 3 do. do.
1 do. 2 do. do.

Estimated cost, including laying and repaying, 29,500

$60,700

400 iron lamp posts and lamps, at $15, 6,000

$66,000

No charge is made for the cost of a lot of ground, as it is believed that a part of the lot belonging to the city, situated on the Schuylkill and Chesnut street, upon which the old water house now stands would be a suitable location for the buildings necessary for a gas establishment, the materials of the old buildings, which are at present useless to the city could be made available in their construction. The situation is sufficiently remote not to occasion any smoke or disagreeable smell to the citizens—and as a large quantity of bulky articles such as roam and coal are used in the manufacture of gas, the superior facility afforded by the landing on the Schuylkill renders it peculiarly eligible.

The buildings, machinery, &c. also 5 miles of iron pipes, it is believed by a competent judge, may all be completed by September, 1833.

Gas is reckoned in the principal cities at the cost of $3 50-100 the 1000 cubic feet, exclusive of interest of capital and salaries to officers.

Each street light of gas (giving six times as much light as those lamps now are) at $3 50 per 1000 feet, consuming 1800 feet of gas will cost $6 47-100 a year.

Each oil lamp in Philadelphia is estimated to consume 9 gallons of oil a year, which at the present contract price of oil a gallon costs $3 00 each.

In New York, gas is sold to citizens at seven dollars a thousand feet, consumed in 1700 buildings, public and private are supplied, which have produced the New York Gas Light Company a yearly income of upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for the last 5 years.

Suppose gas works to be erected according to the estimate furnished, and five miles of pipe laid for $60,700, the following would be the cost to the city per year:

Interest on $60,700, at 5 per cent.,	3,035
Salary to superintendent,	2,000
400 public lamps in the 5 miles of pipes at cost of gas, @6 47 each,	2,588
	$8,423

at which rate it would require the sale of $10,540 worth of gas to private establishments to reimburse the city and furnish the above mentioned 400 lamps free of cost.

The main streets east of Broad street embrace about 25 miles of extent, which, if all laid with gas pipes, would be estimated as follows:

Gas manufactory on Schuylkill and machinery,	$31,200
5 miles of pipe,	29,300
20 miles of additional pipe at $30 00 a mile,	100,000
Additional works for gas holders to be from the Schuylkill factory during the day time, and from which the distributing pipes will supplied with gas at night,	50,000
	$210,700
Estimated value of the lot,	10,000
2,000 iron lamp posts, lamps, at $15 each,	30,000
	40,000
	$250,700

In making the foregoing estimate no expense has been charged for conducting the gas into buildings, (as in the practice in New York) believing the public convenience would be promoted by granting permission to individuals desirous of using gas to make attachments at their own expenses, agreeably to the practice with our water works.

In New York, and upwards of 12 in the manufacturing of gas, of which there is annually consumed about thirteen thousand barrels.

The committee are aware that objections have been hitherto urged against the use of gas in consequence of the offensive smell which proceeded from it. They have reason however to believe that the important improvements which have been lately made in the mode of preparing and using it, have effectually removed the difficulties on both heads.

In cities where steam gas has been substituted for oil in lighting, chartered companies have been established for that purpose, which, from the best information we have been able to collect, have generally realized a large profit annually by the sale of gas, that the stock in these companies generally sells on high premium in open market, and is generally speculated of by those who reside where it is made.

From a review of these circumstances the committee are of opinion that if councils adopt a plan of lighting the city with gas at the public cost, and it be done judiciously, and with economy, and if the supply of the public lamps, manufacture contract for sale to individuals for lighting dwellings, stores, shops, public buildings, &c. be let by the piece, there will be realized a profit over and above the cost of manufacturing the gas, that will in time produce a surplus fund for the reimbursement of the capital invested in the construction of the works in addition to the great object of lighting our streets in a superior manner to the present mode.

Before closing this communication, your committee will observe that the introduction of improvement of the city has been suggested, that appears to be more fully embraced by the designs of the late Mr. Girard, as expressed in the 24th section and 3d clause of his will, as follows:

"To enable the city corporation to improve the city property, and the general appearance of the city itself, and in effect, to diminish the burden of taxation, now most oppressive, especially on those who are the least able to bear it."

The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the select and common councils, that it is expedient to adopt a plan for lighting the streets of the city with gas, and for supplying public and private buildings with the same.

Resolved, that a committee of three members of each chamber, be appointed to confer with the property at the corner of Chesnut street and Schuylkill Front street, and to report on the measures proper to be taken in order to establish there a gas factory according to the views contained in a report made by a committee of councils on the 13th of September, 1832. All of which is respectfully submitted.

THE CHOLERA.

Albany—The deaths by all diseases during the week past, were 16.

Syracuse, for the week 12th, 3 cases, 2 deaths. In Flushing there had been no case of cholera for the ten days preceding the last.

Newark, week ending Saturday, one death by cholera.

Baltimore.—The Board of Health report for the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock on Monday, five deaths by cholera, 3 white, 2 colored. A Baltimore paper of Tuesday says, "the number of deaths by cholera during the week is 24. And the total number of deaths, by all diseases, during the week, 252. In the preceding week, the deaths by cholera were 226, and the deaths by all diseases 274. The present week, therefore, shows a *decrease of ninety-one* deaths by cholera, and sixteen by other diseases—or a total decrease of 106 deaths in the present week compared with the preceding or most fatal week."

Only four deaths by cholera were reported in Baltimore on Thursday.

Washington.—The Board of Health report for the 24 hours ending at noon on Monday, 23 new cases, and six deaths. Twenty-one cases and five deaths were reported on Tuesday.

The Board of Health of Alexandria, report for the 48 hours ending on Monday, 7 cases, and 1 death.

Richmond, 14th, 7 cases and 2 deaths; 15th, 7 cases and 8 deaths.

Petersburgh, one case.

New Haven, last week, 3 death.

Hagerstown, Sept 9.—Along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the situation of the inhabitants is represented as truly distressing. They are dying at the rate of twelve and fifteen a day.

Hartford, for the week preceding the 17th, four cases, 3 deaths.

Providence 13th and 14th, 3 cases, 1 death.

Boston, 15th, two cases and one death; deaths for the week ending on Saturday, 26—of cholera 9.

Southbridge, two cases and one death.

Cholera at Chili.—Venezuela papers received at Baltimore state that the cholera has broken out at Chili with great violence. A letter from Popayan says that in one week it destroyed three hundred and sixty-three persons at Valparaiso, and five hundred and ninety-one at Santiago de Chili.

THE LAW.

From the Boston Atlas.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Francis Ward was put on trial, charged with having committed a personal assault upon Martha Ann Fellows, with the intent of the employ of Mr. Levi V. H. Moore, 99 Salem street.

Mr. Parker in opening the cause to the jury stated that the defendant was that of a sample mould, though perhaps the evidence would make it out an offence of a less grade, and applied to Mr. Moore for employment. Mr. Moore took him upon trial, telling him that if he remained in his house, he must keep reasonable hours. After he had been there three or four days, he came home one night late, rang the bell, and was admitted by Mr. Moore. He went up stairs to a room where he and a Mr. Rogers slept together, spoke to Mr. R. and undressed himself. He went into the chamber of Miss Fellows, returned to his own room, and then went back and got into her bed. She woke up very much frightened, ran into Mr. Moore's room, begged him to come down upon the floor and fainted. She was slightly covered with a shawl and gown at the time. A young man named Rogers came running down and told Mr. Moore what had taken place, upon which Mr. Moore hastened up stairs, and found the defendant lying upon the bed in which he and Rogers usually slept together. To Mr. M.'s demand what he had been doing, he answered that he had mistaken the chamber, to which Mr. Moore replied that such conduct would not be suffered in his house. The defendant made no attempt to attempt, arose and went down upon Mr. Moore with some violence, but he was finally secured, and delivered into the custody of a watchman.

Mr. Moore further stated that so far as he had any knowledge of Miss Fellows, her character was perfectly good.

Alfred Rogers, an apprentice with Mr. Moore, stated that he lived in the house of Mr. Moore, and slept in the same room with Ward. Went to bed at ten o'clock on the night spoken of. Miss Fellows slept in an adjoining room. Mr. Moore told witness to lock the door just as he was going to bed. When the bell rang, Mr. Moore got up and opened the door, and called for witness up stairs. He enquired of witness if he was asleep, but witness said nothing, then he undressed himself and went into Miss Fellows' room. He came back, lay down about twenty minutes, then got up and went into the girl's room. Witness heard nothing much closer Ward, and suspecting his object might be to steal, raised himself up in bed and listened attentively. He (witness,) soon hearing the girl scream murder, jumped up, and meeting Ward as he came back, said something to him, and then went below to tell Mr. Moore. Was positive he heard Ward in the hall when he came down—was certain he came from them. The defendant was in the girl's bed when she ran out and cried murder.

Martha Ann Fellows being called, testified that she lived in the house of Mr. Moore on the night named, and retired to bed about 10 o'clock. Did not fasten the door. Soon after she expected another girl to come and sleep with her. Went to sleep, woke up when she heard a noise in the room, but thought it was the girl she expected. She composed herself to sleep, when she found a man in bed with her. Then she screamed murder. He was using force towards her at the moment. After she cried murder, she called Albert and went down with him to tell Mr. Moore.—She was not dressed, but caught her gown from the bed and threw it lightly about her shoulders. She went to the door, after she had recovered from fainting, and called for a watchman. Never spoke to Ward but once, and that was at dinner. Never saw him before he came to their house. Miss Eaton was the young lady who was to sleep with her. She did not like to sleep alone at home, and therefore sometimes came to sleep with her.

In her cross-examination by Mr. Park, Miss Fellows said that she screamed murder first, and then called Albert. The door was not fastened when she heard the man in the room, though she knew that the door of the house had been locked. When she found herself in the arms of a man, did not ask if it was Albert. Did not know that the man was Ward until Albert came up. Did not send to Ward since to have the matter settled. Had lived in the house with Albert for three months.

The counsel for the prosecution here rested, there being no other witnesses.

Mr. Park, the prisoner's counsel, conferred a few minutes with the prisoner, and then declared to the Court that with their permission he would withdraw his plea of Not Guilty to the indictment, and enter the plea of Guilty. This was done also in the indictment found against the prisoner for the assault on Mr. Moore.

Mr. Park then observed that previous to the delivery of the sentence by the Court he should adduce some testimony to show the prisoner's former good character.

Rev. F. A. Strale.—The case of this gentleman, sentenced on Saturday last by our county court, to five years imprisonment in the state prison, for attempt at rape, has been the occasion of some excitement; and we now learn that public justice requires an outline of the attendant circumstances at our hands, which, from regard to those connected with the unhappy man, who are every way respectable: and whose feelings we would by no means unnecessarily wound, we shall make brief as possible. Mr. Strale has been a clergyman of the Presbyterian order, by birth a Norwegian, 35 years of age, and should judge, of prepossessing appearance, and high literary attainments. He has of late conducted the Female Seminary at Great Bend, Pa. until within a few months past, when he removed his school to this place, and continued it at the Binghampton Academy.

The subject of the outrage was a daughter of his wife by a former husband. The grand jury found three true bills against him, on the least of which he was arraigned, and pleaded guilty, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court in an eloquent appeal from up by himself, and founded principally upon the peculiar situation of his family, being dependant upon a salary of which he is in the receipt, from Sweden; and which he apprehended would be stopped should were he sentenced to state prison. In proof of his literary attainments, his counsel submitted the Lord's prayer beautifully written out by him since his confinement, in eleven different languages; among which were the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin, French, Italian, and German languages.

But the other bills found, involved charges of a more serious nature still, one of which we understand was an attempt at the above crime, with the design to kill, and the court judged rightly, that, neither the literary attainments of the gentleman, nor the peculiar situation of his family, should be permitted to interfere with the due course of public justice. Judge Robinson delivered the sentence of the court, with much feeling and with such appropriate remarks, as alike do honor to the head and heart of our respected first judge.—*Broome Co. Courier.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the Packet Ship Monongahela, Captain Dacy, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 30th of August, we have received London papers of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th, both inclusive. We insert below all the extracts possessing any interest.

Don Pedro it will be seen had not advanced on Coimbra.

ENGLAND.

Another very spirited debate concerning Russia and Poland took place in the British House of Commons on the 7th.

A letter from England states that the British Cabinet, on declaring to Spain that it would not suffer it to interfere in the affairs of Portugal, gave it the assurance that it would oppose every revolutionary attempt in Spain itself, requiring, however, as a security for the first demand, the right to occupy, by two stations, Majorca and Minorca.

According to the latest advices, the dissolution of Sir Walter Scott was expected to take place from hour to hour.

The Cholera had nearly ceased its ravages in London; but one in 50,000 inhabitants die daily of that disease.

The deaths from Cholera in Liverpool, varied from 15 to 30 per day.

John Lander, the younger of the brothers who travelled in Africa, was committing matrimony, at St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in Cheshire and and the Island of *Jersey*, on Sunday morning the 29th *of July*, throwing all the country people in the latter place into the greatest consternation but doing no material injury.

The Wheat Harvest.—The harvest had commenced in Cheshire,—several fields of wheat having been cut. All accounts agree in the prospect of abundant crops.

The eighty-ninth Annual Wesleyan Conference, concluded their session at Liverpool on the 7th of August.

There has been a meeting of the different Life Insurance Companies in London, in consequence of the reported prevalence of the cholera among the higher ranks, and it appears from an examination of deaths, that since the commencement of the disease in the United Kingdom up to Friday, there had been but 30 claims on the score of deaths occasioned by this cause —a proof that it has confined itself principally to the lower ranks.

Signor Paganini had been re-engaged at Covent Garden. He was to re-appear on the 10th ult.

Kean played King Lear at the Theatre Royal on the night of the 6th ult.

IRELAND.

Ireland still continues in a state of great excitement by the general determination to resist the tythe system.

We have already intimated that the prevalence of Cholera in Ireland has been ruinous—we can hardly use a weaker word—to all the commercial interests of that country. The city there is declining in trade, but there is scarcely anything doing now. The shops are deserted—many of the taverns might as well close their doors, and there is a lassitude, a dulness, and a sort of despair, among the humbler classes which depend so much on the state of the general trade.

Dublin, Saturday, August 4th.—The Commission, which is to be opened this day, is rendered unusually important on account of the Government's prosecutions against the persons arrested for attending anti-tithe meetings. Public interest is greatly excited regarding the trials, as it is understood that the Government are determined to follow upon the prosecutions with more than ordinary vigor. The persons to be tried are chiefly those who took a part in the proceedings at the meetings in the County of Dublin; but there are others living at a great distance from Dunlin, amongst whom is Mr. John Hackett, proprietor of the Tipperary Free Press.

FRANCE.

The deaths in Paris from the Cholera are about 30 per day.

M. Berryer, Jr. who went to La Vandee for the express purpose of meeting the Duchess de Berri, was still a close prisoner at Nantes; and instead of being liberated at the anniversary of the three days, was *put en secret*, by which is meant a rigorous incarceration, exactly equivalent to that which a condemned criminal undergoes in Newgate. after sentence of death has been passed upon him.

It would seem that the Duchess de Berri is still in La Vendee, and that she entertains no fear of being discovered.

London, Aug. 7.—We received last night the Paris papers of Saturday, and the *Messager des Chambres* dated Sunday.

They are full of warlike rumors, but the statements must be received with every possible degree of allowance.

From the Messager des Chambres.

Armaments at Venice are spoken of. It is said that Russia is to furnish the ships and Austria the men, and that the expedition is to be directed against Ancona and the French. This is what the occupie from Italy

gives reason to fear; but the danger will not be near till the time when other dangers approach us in Germany. Everything is connected in these preparations. All will set out at once when they are completed, or when the moment shall be come—when the signal shall be given.

We have three important positions—Algiers, Ancona, and Napoli. Our troops are there well armed and perfectly devoted. If the alliance between the Cabinets of London and Paris, is consolidated, the English have their points in those seas, which will give to the united fleets and the Constitutional troops very great chances of perfect success, when war shall be at length declared.

GERMANY.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The crowded meeting at the Crown and Anchor tavern, on the 6th, affords one proof of the interest taken in the cause of the Germans in this country.

The lines to which Mr. O'Connel has given such extended circulation,

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not,
Who would be free, himself must strike the blow!"

cannot be too frequently repeated. If we were to draw our conclusions with regard to the present temper of the Germans from the tenor of the speech of Dr. Schulte, we should, without hesitation, declare that the good cause must be triumphant.

Ferrara, July 23.—The Austrians are still in motion; there are stamps of exercise at Verona and Milan; and a third is going to be formed at Montechiari, to which the troops at Bologna and Ferrara will be sent. It will be composed of 8 battalions of Landwehr and Croats. A corps of troops is marched by Dalmatia and Cattaro.

A week ago 6,000 men passed through Vicenza on their way to Venice. They seem to be intended for a naval expedition, for the officers sell their horses and carriages. It is affirmed that they are to be embarked in the Russian ships.

Vienna, July 25th.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of the Duke of Reichstadt was celebrated with great pomp. The crowd to see the body lie in state was so great that thousands could not obtain admittance into the chapel. The Archduchess Maria Louise, set out yesterday for Petersburg to see her august father, from which he appears will return by way of Innspruck to Parma. The Emperor and Empress are expected to arrive at Schoenbrun to-morrow, and proceed on Saturday to Baden.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

London, Aug. 8, Half past 9 P. M.—Lord Palmerston has just notified to General Goblet, in reply to an energetic note presented by him yesterday, that the Conference have resolved "that Belgium and Holland are to settle their affairs by negociation, and England will not employ measures of coercion to force the King of Holland."

Paris, Aug. 4.—We received last night the Dutch papers to the 2d of August. The Cholera seems to be so extensively diffused throughout Holland as this country.

The Dutch steamboat arrived this afternoon, with letters from Amsterdam of Saturday. The news circulated here, of the probability of a settlement of the differences between the Dutch and Belgians, is echoed in the Dutch newspapers, and has had a very favourable influence upon the two and a half per cent stocks.

GREECE.

The King of Greece.—It is said that the new King of Greece, Prince Otho of Bavaria, will, on taking possession of his throne, receive the hand of the sister of the Emperor of Russia. Calmuck to Calmuck is a fitting connexion. The Princess is not celebrated for her charms, and Prince Otho has been described as the ugliest man ever seen.

PORTUGAL.

The Morning Chron. of the 8th, contains Don Pedro's official account of his battle with the Miguelite forces, on the 23d of July, from which we copy the following passages:—

"His Imperial Majesty, with General Count Villa Flor, and the officers of their staff, bivouacked on the field of battle, and after having on the morning of the 24th made a reconnoissance, and verified the retreat of the enemy, directed our troops on Oporto, where he entered on the evening of the same day at the head of a column, amidst the acclamations, the joy, and the blessings of all the inhabitants.

"In this manner terminated, after an action of seven hours, a day so glorious for the arms of the Queen, Donna Maria II., when the General Count Villa Flor, the officers and soldiers of her Most Faithful Majesty, displayed all those military qualities and virtues worthy of men fighting for their independence and the happiness of their country. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, in the two actions of the 22d and 23d, of July, does not much exceed 3000, whilst that of the enemy, according to every account, must be more than 2000.

"One hundred and seventy carts with the wounded were on the Penafiel road alone, without reckoning the dispersion of the military corps, individuals of which present themselves every day, that they may enjoy, under the protection of the restored Government, that benefit which enables them once more to enjoy their homes and their families."

PROCLAMATION.

"Portuguese!—Two divisions of the rebel army, to the amount of more than 10,000, have dared to approach this city, and to pass the Douro, in order to menace us on the side of Vallenga. As soon as I received information of this movement, I marched at the head of the most loyal liberating army, which I have the glory to command in chief, and, after a battle which lasted seven hours, I had the inexpressible pleasure of gaining a complete victory, dislodging the enemy from his strongest positions, and defeating the deluded troops who fled in confusion—thus freeing the country which surrounds you from the horrors which were perpetrated by the followers of the usurper. Tranquilize yourselves, then, inhabitants of Oporto. Unite with the liberating army, and take part with me in the salvation of your country. We shall thus soon see annihilated the Government of the Usurper, which has oppressed you, and which, to the misfortune of Portugal, continues in that part of the country which it dominates, to commit all sorts of atrocities. I am among you—have no fear.

DON PEDRO, Duke of Braganza."

From the London Times.

We have given in another part of our paper all the facts which we have been able to collect on the subject of Don Pedro's Campaign, and we find them, if not very encouraging, at least not disastrous. The very position of the ex-emperor may be regarded as a warrant for some apprehension. He landed on the 8th or 9th ult. and we find him at Oporto, on the 30th. Instead of fighting the troops of his brother on the road to Lisbon, he is obliged to attack them north of the Douro. The victory of the 23d is said, indeed, to have been complete, but it was followed by no results. The Miguelites are still north of the Douro, and the Imperial troops are fortifying Oporto. Thus three weeks have been lost for the invading army—the spirit of the people has had an opportunity of displaying itself, without having answered the expectations of the most doubtful friends of liberty, and the desertion which was to thin the ranks of the usurper, has not taken place.

The reason of the delay at Oporto, instead of a rapid advance on Lisbon, is said to be the want of cavalry; but, if this be the case, the necessity for such an arm should have been foreseen, or a landing ought to have been effected at a place where its absence would have been less felt. Don Miguel, who supposes that his brother's forces came to fight, and not to exercise, will scarcely allow them time to organize and discipline a necessary part of their troops. If the commander of the expedition has to purchase and train horses before he ventures southwards, the war cannot be finished in a single campaign.

Such are some forebodings which we cannot disguise from the public; but we are bound at the same time to add, that as yet we see no ground to despair. If the imperial troops fought gallantly at the battle of the 23d, and as they can have no chance of remaining in their native country, or of escaping military execution, but in victory, we may rely on their fidelity, and persevering exertions.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Only one spot.—Butler, in his Hudibras, said a great many witty, and some useful things, but amongst discovery that if one side of a house bespattered, the other will keep up of its own accord, certainly evinces a knowledge of the habits of that animal, and may with propriety be applied to many other parts of life upon which we may undertake to drive through the world.

Tenderness of small capital frequently depends to some they cannot "make the mare go" for the way they have been spoilt, and never thought of such a thing as the husband's part of the business. Left being brought on by sparring the other, whereby they leave the horse to dangling, let go the reins, and sing the chace until tired—and it never throws them with the full compliment of spunk—but when, after a philosophy of Hudibras, seat themselves steadily in the middle of their undertaking, tug lustily with the one spirit, and all the principles of motion, and urging the going forward of the whole horse.—*Pinnatia. Des. Ade.*

Legislative.—We understand Miss Mary Belknap recently deceased, in her will, in addition to a large number of bequests to individuals, has left to each of the public charitable institutions of our city, but has bequeathed to the

Boston Medical Dispensary	$1000
Overseers of the Poor	1000
Boston Asylum for Boys	1000
Eye and Ear Infirmary	1000
American Bible Society	1000
American Tract do	500
American Education Society	1500
Seaman's Friend Society	500

The amount of the former, which it is supposed to amount to $60,000, is given to the Massachusetts General Hospital.—*Boston Palladium.*

Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1832.

Cholera.—This formidable and tremendous Disease this day two weeks consigned FIFTY FIVE human beings "to the home from whence no traveller returns"—since which time it has been on the decrease, and by the report of this morning but eight deaths have occurred for the last twenty four hours. Wonderful interposition of Providence! The fell hydra which has sported with medical science as a child with its toy, is about to depart from our city. Yesterday we attended the funeral services of one of our personal friends on which had settled the pestilence of melancholy, tinged with the rays of hope; which reminded us of the blessings of which a resident of the town, terminated fatally. His name was Clelland, and his death is attributed to eating one or two peaches. He was taken sick about 10 o'clock at night and was a corpse before daylight. Sharpsburg being immediately in the vicinity of the canal, has felt the effects of the disease more severely than any place in the country, and that is now as healthy as any other town was dead at one time, though we believe none of them were citizens. In Willis-mayort there has been one suspicious case in which the doctors could not agree. The citizens of the county enjoy uninterrupted health."

Readino, (Penn.) Sept. 15.

The Union and Schuylkill Canals which pass our borough are in excellent order, and the boatmen's horn is ever and anon heard echoing from the mountains from hill to dale. The hum of business, the hurrying to and fro, and the scarcity of hands, are evidences of the prosperity, enterprize and zeal of that portion of our population. The citizens who are engaged in the coal trade, May they realize their fond expectations, and be enabled to furnish a good supply of coal for the market.

Singular Snake Story.—We are informed that a cow belonging to a gentleman in Montague, which was accustomed to go to a large body of mills, suddenly began to fail giving her usual supply, for a number of days which could not be accounted for, until one day the owner discovered that the cow, when she was turned into the pasture, would go and stand or lay down under a tree, which induced him to keep a lock out, when he discovered two large black snakes under the tree which had been accustomed to suck her every night. He killed both the snakes, and since then the cow has given the usual supply of milk. However singular the foregoing account may be, it may be relied on as a fact.—*Franklin Journal.*

New York Court of Sessions, September 10.—Jane Henry, an old convict, for stealing a gold watch, &c. the property of James J. Ryan, was tried, but found not guilty.

September 11—John Johnson, a black, found guilty of stealing a shovel—sent to the penitentiary for two months, and kept at hard labour. James Williams, for stealing a watch, &c.—sentenced to three months. John Davis was convicted of keeping a disorderly house in Madison street. Uriah Parshall, a victualler under the Marine Hospital, was convicted of petit larceny, for stealing Hiram Parker's pocket book and fifty dollars. Uriah proved, that his character was good, and he was acquitted.

The N. York American thus speaks of Miss Kemble's tragedy:

"This, supposing it to be the genuine production of Miss Kemble, and we know no reason for doubting it beyond the extraordinary precocity of intellect and feeling displayed in it by a girl of seventeen, may be set down as one of the most extraordinary works of the age. Our readers have before seen extracts from it, as well as from an article in the London Quarterly, in the last of which it is spoken of in the highest terms. The presence of the authoress among us will greatly enhance its interest.

Bridgeton, N. J. Sept. 15.

Supposed Murder.—We understand that the body of a man was found in the water a few days below the mouth of Stoe Creek, on the 7th instant, who in all probability had been murdered and thrown overboard from some vessel in the bay. The height appeared to be about five feet nine or ten inches, a mixture of clothing excepting shoes, head and both arms off, and the body horribly mangled; the flesh nearly gone from the bones, and the bones broken from end to end. A cut on the right thigh bone, one on the small bone of the same leg, a cut in the flesh on the upper part of the thigh and another on the left collar bone, besides other cuts of a mutilated nature. An inquest was held over the body by Justice Shepherd, verdict, murder.

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for the Saturday Bulletin, by Bybrane Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 45 South Third Street.

Banks in Maine	per cent dis.	Louisia	per cent dis.
Exeter Hallowell and Augusta, Passamaquoddy, Castine & Wiscasset,		New Hampshire	
New Hampshire		DELAWARE.	
Vermont		Bank of Delaware	par
Rhode Island		Wilmington and Brandywine	2
Connecticut		Smyrna	
NEW YORK.		MARYLAND.	
New York City		Baltimore Banks	par
Franklin and Mechanics		Annapolis	
J. Barker's notes		Hagerstown	
Albany		Frederick	
NEW JERSEY.		Elkton	
State Bank at Trenton		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Trenton Banking Co.		Washington	par
Mount Holly		Georgetown	
Cumberland at Bridgeton		Alexandria	
Farmers' at Flemington		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Do. at Elizabethtown		Bank of Va. & Branches	
Do. at Newark		Farmers' Bank of Va.	
Do. Newark		Valley Bk & Branches	
Morris Canal & Ins. Co		Bank of Potomac	
Com. Bk. Perth Amboy		Winchester	
Orange Bank		Wheeling	par

This Paper (proto sixpence) to for sale every Saturday by J. F. Cullen, corner of Second and Dock streets; A. G. Hoffman, 232 Arch-street; S. Hart, Fifth and Chestnut; Donnell, Clark & Reed, Fifth above Chestnut; Arnold & Co., Taylor's Book Store, Fourth opposite Branch street; and S. Taylor's Book Store, No. 164 North Second st.

SATURDAY BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1832.

☞ For general agent list, see fourth page.

NEW AGENTS FOR THE BULLETIN.
Wm. Sutton, M. Bear, Bethlehem, Pa.
T. C. Denman, Waterford, Va.
John F. Ewer, P. M. Warrenton, Va.
Samuel Fraser, Jr. Paris, Ky.
Samuel Pickell, P. M. Port Deposit, Md.
Wm. S. Warren Strasburg, Pa
J. Pequene, P. M. Springfield, Va.

The total number of deaths in this city during the week ending 15th inst. was only 124, or about the usual average; by cholera 2, summer complaint 17 children, consumption 7—so that it appears consumption is now more to be dreaded than Asiatic Cholera.

We recommend to our citizens the new species of Chocolate manufactured by Messrs. Schmidt & Lieggi, at 321 Pine street—we have decidedly a superior article to any thing of the kind we have ever used. In a subsequent columns will be found the manufacturers' advertisement.

Horace Binney and James Harper, Esquires, are the candidates to represent the city of Philadelphia in congress, nominated by the Anti-Jackson Conferees.

One hundred and thirty-five deaths by cholera occurred in Baltimore during the last week.

The Pittsburg Manufacturer of Saturday last says, "the river is now, and has been for the past week, too low for steam in most navigating it is falling. Some light draught steamers, however, might possibly run. No arrivals or departures have occurred since our last."

Francis the First, a Tragedy in five acts, by Miss Frances Ann Kemble, is published and for sale at Carey and Hart's.

A new daily commercial paper will be commenced in this city about the first of December next.

Mademoiselle Taglioni, the celebrated French dancer, was, it was rumoured, about to be married to the son of a peer of France.

Eighty shares of United States Bank stock sold in New York on Saturday, at 116.

We perceive by our London papers that Brown's Vacuum Engine has at last been successfully put into operation.

HEALTH OF NEW YORK.—The Commercial Advertiser says, "we are gratified to be enabled to announce a very considerable decrease in the mortality of the city during the last week, and a decrease even surpassing our anticipations. The whole number of interments during that period is *two hundred and ninety-six*—of which were of cholera *one hundred and twenty-eight*. Compared with the preceding week, this return shows a diminution in the whole number of *forty-five*—the decrease of deaths by cholera being *seventy-three*.

The City Inspector's report, from which our information is derived, is the most favourable since that of the 7th of July last. We anticipate with confidence the rapid disappearance of the pestilence with which we have been so long and so severely afflicted."

Care and caution in diet, although the cholera has very nearly left us, are still highly necessary, as a few cases occur every week from want of proper precautions. Mr. Quesnel, long a respectable dancing master of this city, and residing in Filbert above 12th street, attended church on Sunday, was taken with cholera at night, and died on Monday morning. He unfortunately had eaten freely of cantaloupe, and had not attended to the premonitory symptoms. A similar instance is related in the New York Courier thus: "It is painful to announce, that the cholera has carried off, in the short space of a few hours, another estimable citizen. Mr. Oliver H. Hicks, president of the Farmers' Fire Insurance and Loan Company, was attacked by the dreadful disorder at 4 o'clock on Monday morning, and last evening at 6 o'clock fell a victim to it. He had attended religious worship in the morning, and in the afternoon retired to bed in good spirits. His health, for some time past, has been but indifferent, and caused a general debility of his system, which probably predisposed him to the attacks of the pestilence."

COAL.

Considerable excitement exists in New York on account of the high price of anthracite coal, which has risen to $11,50 per ton, and speculators are said, were ready to sell it even as high as $12,00. The papers have taken up the subject *warmly*—one advises grates to be taken down, another to send orders to Liverpool and North Britain, and all recommend not to purchase of the monopolising coal dealers. One gentleman has been to Philadelphia and bought a few thousand tons at $7,00 and offers to deliver it at $9,00, or cost. We regret in common with our brethren that coal should rise; we were promised when the woodman's axe was stopped that we should see it 50 per cent; in New York they seem likely to *lose* at least that much.

We learn from Bristol, Pa. that the canal continues a good order. In four days 70 boats had arrived with 2033 tons of coal, and the toll collected had been in that time $1818 cts.

The Miner's Journal expresses an opinion that another speculation could be entered upon at present, that no the building of canal boats for bringing down coal, than is said that such has been the advance in the price of coal. In freights, that canal boats costing $650 will be rewarded themselves every thirty days. We should have cleared ton friends look into this matter!

The same paper declares, that the [illegible] scarcity of coal now felt is not owing to the incapacity [illegible] of our Kenawha of navigation, (the canal, &c.) but of the existing means citizens in directing to a late day the [illegible] of their fuel. Three thousand four hundred and seven boats have descended the Schuylkill, one hundred and seven boats ing 117,911 tons of coal.

MRS. [illegible] NESS.

The death of this lady [illegible] announced last week, [illegible] Washington which we briefly regret. It appears [illegible] horrors more than a passing pa had induced her t[illegible] having lost a child, her sorrow most touching [illegible] the performance of a deed of the grave of her child [illegible] She erected a building over the to receive an edifice [illegible] placed in it a number of orphans [illegible] institution. One of our contemporaries in mother's heart—a fact, remarks—"What a fountain is a —but in tears [illegible] joy, running over to irrigate and blos afflicted [illegible] like the parched Bethesda, lost for upon the ru[illegible] in influence. We look back in vain grief as in [illegible] records of antiquity, for a parallel to such a mausoleum [illegible] recorded above. The pomp of wo has built the bone [illegible] within whose chambers mouldered away lies [illegible] ence of the unlimmented, and the ashes of the fruitmake [illegible] been their lives; but the Washington mother rises [illegible] the temple of maternal grief an asylum for the [illegible] most lone orphan, and gems the tomb of her darling with the tears of affectionate gratitude. The lamp which [illegible] lights not her daughter's sepulchre, and is to illumi[illegible] d tomb of solitary gloom; it pours its beams upon a [illegible] nt host, whom it warms to virtue and lights to [illegible] Never have we known sorrow so diffusive in its [illegible] ciety, a dog—never have we seen grief sanctified to such ex[illegible] with some good. Any man have warned in vain, but stern [illegible] reason is to remote the heart with its potent rod, and there [illegible] habitants of forth a healing stream, which blessed in its first [illegible] may congand followed with a blessing. The mother who [illegible] ty of its close made her griefs a blessing to the orphan—who [illegible] for 72 or 30 years past shed light upon the heads of all [illegible] the good people who have attended evening worship in [illegible] the North Meeting House in Portsmouth, fall down pad[illegible] denly, on Monday last, dashing in pieces most of the [illegible] lamps, and breaking several branches, &c. The accident occurred by the parting of the rope near the roof. —Two persons were playing cards in a barn in Middletown, Pa. when they quarrelled and fought concerning the stake, 18¾ cents, and one killed the other. The offender has been committed and lodged in the Harrisburg jail. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, whose name was Joseph Hutchison, and a verdict of manslaughter returned against the survivor.—The celebrated Patrick Henry, built in Baltimore, to run between Norfolk and Richmond, is now on the line, and performed the distance (146 miles) on her first trip last in 7 hours and 45 minutes, stoppage deducted.—Rev. A. Judson has addressed a letter to the ladies of the United States, in which he recommends the formation of Plain Dress Societies—the money saved in consequence of which, is to be given to the poor.——Lord Stirling has fitted a bill against the Penn Mining Company (formerly the Phillips Hazlar Records) to compel them to account with him, as Lord of British America, for the produce of the mines. ——Cotton is selling at 16 to 20 shillings a load, and the Hon. John Sergeant, who was expected to have delivered the Annual Address before the Literary societies of Princeton, declined to attend, and a printer will send for the Sandwich Islands early in October next, in the ship Mentor from New London. The friends of the Missionaries at the Islands, by sending copies or letters to the missionary rooms, Boston, or to G. M. Tracy, 142 Nassau street, New York, previous to the 5th October, will have them put on board.——The Society of Friends says a London paper, have presented the Anti-Slavery Society with a donation of one thousand pounds, from the subscription raised in that society for the total abolition of the slave trade and slavery.——A married woman named Rhoads, was last week committed to jail in Reading, Pa. charged with the murder of her new born child!——Captain Griffin, of the ship Franklin, arrived at New York from Amsterdam, states that the cholera was raging at Rotterdam and Texel, but had not reached Amsterdam when he left.——The Journal of Commerce says, "A gentleman who arrived in the Providence steamboat this morning, informs us that on Friday morning there was a white frost in the Eastern part of Massachusetts, and probably through the greater part of New England. The corn is backward, and though perhaps not materially injured in the end, it will probably suffer severely from similar visitations in future.——The New York Advocate says, "A very ludicrous circumstance took place at the Bowery Theatre on Thursday. During the performance of "Old Jonathan and his Apprentices," a spectator in the pit had his sympathies so much excited by the situation of Hardy, who was in legal hands for his inability to discharge a long bill of cigars and brandy, that he declared in an audible voice he would pay the score himself, and it was with difficulty the by-standers could prevent him from springing on the stage to execute his laudable purpose."——We opened a letter the other day which contained the following definitions: *A wise man*—one who looks after money; and *A good man*, one who has it.——In New York a small boy fell into Jones' wharf into the water, but was saved by a young man, Mr. March, who plunged in to her rescue.——A large family in New York found it necessary to move from one house in which they resided, to another or three terms of rent unpaid. They feared that the landlord would exercise his legal right of retaining the furniture. But he directed them to remove every thing, saying, that as they were unable to pay the rent, it was his duty to be thankful that he was able to lose it. This is certainly a new one on hundreds of the same tenements, and is now exciting more than twenty others.——The steamboat Niagara, at New Orleans, from Trinity, reports having grounded on the bar. The steamer Lady of the Lake, sunk at Wolf Island; the boat, together with all the cargo, consisting of flour, bale rope, bagging, &c. totally lost; none of the crew or passengers sustained any personal injury.——*Cross-examination and Cholera.*—Now I wish you to say upon your honour, said a county's cat to a dog, that you really do have not had no cholera or no? Why, (quoth the city rat) if you put me upon my honour, I must confess they are not entirely confined to the Faculty.——*Definition of Mortality.*—We understand, says the Brooklyn Star, that during the prevalence of cholera at Williamsburg, a paper labelled from the Sheriff to the Marshall, in that place, were taken off. The first was attached at noon 12 o'clock on Sunday night, the 2d inst. and by Monday night evening, four were dead. Two other, one a negro, not belonging to the family, have since died.——The roof of the Boston Gas Works was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Damage $15,000 to $20,000. A beautiful service of plate has been presented by the different Insurance Companies of New Orleans, to Capt. Tatnall, of the U. S. Schr. Grampus, complimentary to his service in giving protection to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico.——Councils have passed the ordinance respecting the Girard Legacy. It appoints nine citizens next January, to see to the whole trust.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Pennsylvanian.

ROBERT STREETER, a stumpy man, apparently about fifty years of age, came forward to answer to a charge of riot and assaulting the watch. He was in a deplorable condition; his right arm, being broken, hung in a sling, and his head showed marks of severe bruising. An old woman, the companion both of his iniquity and captivity, stood at his side, and glared grimly upon the spectators. She was a perfect curiosity in her skin was bronzed by exposure to the weather; and she was so thin, that a degree more of attenuation would have qualified her to take the part of a prepared ten resident upon an anatomical lecture. Her face was quite gray, and hung about her cops like rags, her fingers were long and bony, and under which a pair of keen eyes danced with a brilliancy that showed the old lady to possess her faculties in as great perfection as the fattest.

Mayor—Robert Streeter, you are charged with a breach of the peace.

Streeter—Was Elic intoxicated?

Watchman—Yes, sir, and so was you.

Mayor—Jew dropped, and he looked the picture of astonishment.

Magistrate—Both Peter and Elic will then pay the usual fine.

(Exeunt Peter and Elic.)

Benjamin Markey from up country, has a taste for vocal music and strong beer. He took a prodigious fancy for Negro Lee's watch; and cried the loss with considerable success on Monday night last in Eleventh street. Such conduct is considered by the whole body of the citizens as a breach of public order, and accordingly they are inexorable when any unfortunate night so offends. Benny's potations of strong beer having shackled his legs, he fell an easy prey to the night of the law, and had to pay the usual penalty. Benny hails from the Juniata. His friends should appoint him watchman to Lewistown.

'Mankind is a miserable dog,' soliloquized Bonneau, as he leaned against a tree in Chesnut Street. 'Yes, a miserable dog: and life—what is life? why that's a miserable dog too. I have been threatening to reform any time three ten years, and I hav'nt begun the work yet. Yes, mankind's a miserable dog. Here I am, smashed as usual. Ask for me at twelve o'clock at the bar, and you'll find me smashed all to pieces. It's it's too bad, that's as fact. Now, to-morrow morning I'll have a head-ache, and then I'll be sulky for an hour or two, and sweat to pass the time, till for the benefit of my constitution. But at night the reform bill is laid under the table. But however, thank my good luck, these watchmen never get me.

'Ah! to figure in a police report. No, no, I should'nt that.'

'What shouldn't you like, Mousheer ?'

'You—I don't like you.'

'You're hoony, my lark. You're eyes snap and crack like a burnt boot.'

'No aspersions, you scamp. No aspersions; my character is a delicate affair, and must not be assailed, sir.'

'Oh, very delicate. It wont bear handling. But you should keep sober occasionally.'

'No impudence now, I'll tip you a Mendoza if you are too saucy. If I happen to hit you a body blow, you will heave and set like a ram tied to a garden gate.'

'Well, then, let's see you walk a crack in the twinlified fashion—foot over foot.'

'So I can; you mustn't laugh though.'

'No, I'll be as grave as a jackass.

'Stand aside. Here goes,' said Bonneau, attempting to run. The watch put out his foot, and down came Benny.

'A ha, my friend, no tricks upon travellers. You're catched.'

'I see my decline and fall,' sighed Bonneau, as he rolled over on his back. 'My fate cries out, and I can a pry to the law.'

'Get up then, and behave nice. Take my advice for the future, and reform. You are not sowing flowers in your path, my boy.'

'No, indeed,' said Benny, sitting up and looking at his pantaloons, which were injured by the fall. 'But I wish somebody was sowing my taros. My new pantys are tearified. I am a tearer to the whole family.

'Must I carry you, or will you walk ?'

'I will walk, sir. Help us up.'

Bonny was fined.

Oppression sits lightly upon common spirits. But there are those of free souls who struggle against the fetters of the social compact—fetters, which to the submissive are silken cords, but to the uprearious are iron menacles. He who sets up for a free negger, and essays to return to the principles of nomadic life, finds himself engaged in the contest, and the brand of contumely set upon him. He must either return to the fold or go to the dogs. The dogs, however, have the preference. Such a man is Prosper Pounce. He may be supposed to have spoken the following expressive soliloquy—

'I have been kicked and cuffed more than any body else, and yet I was always the first to relish a good kicking and cuffing. When daddy massed, I massed back. When he licked me, I tried to lick him. When I was an apprentice to old Stick-in-the-mud, it was the same thing over. The cook used to grease the griddle with a tallow candle, and nice buck wheat cakes she made. I rebelled and got bombasted. Yes, and I had to eat the cakes too. So it has been with me through life. I invariably come out at the little end of the horn. I got cuffed for refusing, and am obliged to eat the cakes besides. Sleep!—where shall I sleep? Here—down on the pavement. I will be my original self.'

Down lay Pounce, and snored until arrested by the watch.

'You are a prisoner. Come along.'

'Hah!—it's not the first time, by a long shot.—Watchy, what do you think of splitting the difference? It certainly a great trouble and expense to the corporation to arrest me so often. Suppose they pay my board and save bother.

'Have a horse, sonny, and you shall have free quarters for five years.'

'Well, I'll think about it, and give you an answer to-morrow.

Committed.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev John C. Chambers, Mr. Andrew M'Makin to Maria Pauline, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Stokes, Esq. of this city.

On the 17th inst. by Joseph M'Ilvain, Esq., Recorder, Lewis F. Thompson, M. D. of Moyamensing, to Miss Charlotte Taylor, of this city.

On the 13th, by the Rev J. C Sears Mr. Francis J. Way to Miss Phebe E. Mason, both of this city.

——by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. James G. Houston to Miss Maria C. Vrieland, both of this city.

——by the Rev. Mr. Lee, Mr. Joseph Peterson to Miss Caroline Amelia Molineux, both of this city.

——by the Rev. Mr. Sears, Mr. Thomas M'Farland to Miss Ann Zink.

——by Alderman George Bartram, Mr. John Miller to Mrs. Ann Miller, both of this city.

——by the Rev George Chandler, Mr. John L. Murphy to Miss Margaret Hubbard.

——by Wilmon Melone, Esq. Mr. Isaac Field to Miss Mary W. Allen, both of the N. Liberties.

On the 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Samuel M'Farland to Miss Rhidelphia Oliphant.

On the 13th, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Edwin P. Hayden, Esq. of Baltimore, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Hause, Merchant, of this city.

On the 20th, by the Rev. W. Cooper, Henry V. Hompes, Dentist, to Miss Mary Ann Schriener.

At Philadelphia, Mr. Ezra Porter to Miss Sarah Goodale. (Both Boston united.)

On the 6th, by the Rev. R. M. Greenbank, Mr. E. Crouch, of Dover, Del. to Miss Mary Ann Kendrick, of Middletown.

At Roxborough, Pa. on the 8th, by the Rev. T. Nichols, Mr. Nathan Schooley to Mrs. Ann Geddes, both of that place.

At Baltimore, on the 13th, by the Rev. John Finley, Edmund B. Vaughan, of Philadelphia, to Marguerite, daughter of George Marie, Esq.

At Richmond Hill, Trenton, N. J. on the 13th, by the Rev. Dr. Bradley, John Houston M'Nair, of Florida, to Mary Rendolph, daughter of the late Joseph Higby, Esq.

Sept 22—6tms*

DEATHS.

On the 17th ult. of Malignant Cholera, after an illness of three days, Mary Stevens, aged 30 years, long a respectable inhabitant of Southwark. Also, on the afternoon of the same day, of the same disorder, after an illness of three days, Margaret Ashton, son of Isaac A. and Elizabeth Ingraham, aged 5 years. Also, on Saturday morning, 18th ult. of the same disorder, after an illness of 3 days, Amos A. Reynolds, Cabinet Maker, aged 26 years, a respectable inhabitant of Southwark.

On the 13th inst. Mary P. Janney, aged 74 years.

On the 17th, Mrs. Lancaster, relict of the late Mr. John Titterington.

Elizabeth Gossman, Esq. aged 54 years.

On the 16th, Rebecca, wife of William Wayne, aged 34 years.

On the 14th, Frederick William, son of Wm. E. Rogers, aged 11 months.

On the 13th, Myles Snowden, China Merchant, of this city, aged 39 years.

On the 16th, of pulmonary consumption, Elizabeth Bordradall, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Peisbett.

——Robert B. Bellers, aged 46 years.

On the 13th, Charlotte Georgeau, relict of the late Joseph Allen Smith, Esq.

On the 18th, Washington Sailer, age 36 years.

On the 17th, George, son of Joseph C. Gorgas, aged 20 months.

In the Havana, on the 9th of June last, of the prevailing fever, James King, carpenter, a native of Ireland, aged 29 years, and formerly a resident of Philadelphia.

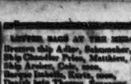
At Reading, Pa. on the 12th, after a short illness, James Boyer, formerly of this city, aged 41 years.

On the 9th, at Newport, R. I. aged 19 years Frances Maria Hoxie, eldest daughter of Clement S. Hoxie, Esq. of the U. S. Navy, resident of Washington City.

At Baltimore, on the 15, Mr. John Bull, Printer, aged 62 years.

At Blakely, on the 30th ult. James J. Marsh, a native of Philadelphia, and for many years a respectable citizen of Mobile.

LISTING, SALE OF THE MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE.



SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Ships—Monongahela, Dizey, from Liverpool, Aug. 26, with ashes to H. & Cope. Consignees, Mrs. Sarah T. Jones, Hollingsworth & Whitall, Jas. Barker, Wm. Hacker, Wm. Wetherill, & others. Barque Gleaner, of Glasgow, Miss Christie, from Liverpool, Aug. 26, with coal to Wm. Hacker

VARIETIES.

Origin of the Word Yankee.—The following is the origin of the word Yankee, as given by Washington Irving, in his Knickerbocker History of New York:

"When the Dutch were in possession of the country at Berlin, and called the English Yankees, they intended to express by the appellation their supposed character for cunning and intrigue. Whatever be the truth of this conjecture, it is certain that the word Yankee was first used in derision by the Dutch of New Amsterdam, and originally applied to the people of Connecticut."

Dogs of Newcastle.—A letter from Vienna, published in a Paris paper, speaking of the approaching death of the son of Napoleon, exclaims, "What a mournful destiny is his! When we see youth wasting away by the consumption which is early grave, we are apt to be forcibly struck with the scene, and the death of those, who are just ripening into manhood, is, either from their rarity or their beauty, more affecting than that of persons of any other age. But what especial cause is there for the exclamation above quoted, to see then in a thousand other instances of early death! Napoleon has been brought up tenderly and carefully, at one of the principal courts of Europe, and under the affectionate eye of his grand father Hapd who has his successor known; and appear to have felt his little power realized and idolized one of his father; and happier still will he his death, when contrasted with that of the deposed Emperor of France. But he is dying young, are thousands of others—thousands who have suffered all the cares, and experienced to every hardship—subjected to ignominious stripes and cruel oppression—they have never enjoyed any of the blessings which the Duke of Reichstadt has been surrounded. And yet no pitying voice cries out. What a mournful destiny is theirs! No: they are left to the horrible, cold, overlooked; they are swept away with the common herd of the human race, and their fate excite no emotion. But because the son of a splendid tyrant and conqueror is about being "taken away from the evil to come," the whole world is mournfully raised. Such is the difference between *noble* and *plebeian* misery!—

Degradation of the Polanders.—Prince Paskewitch, in the latter part of April, caused twenty of the most distinguished persons to be summoned to wait on him at a certain day and hour. They came but had to wait about two hours in the ante-chamber where there was not a single chair. At length the Prince entered, and without saluting them, said in a few words—"I am not as I should be—I shall commence. I have chosen you to go to St. Petersburgh to thank the best and most magnanimous of Sovereigns for the favor Constantine has shown you. You have pleased to grant you, and for all the benefits he confers upon your country. Prince Valentine Rudzivil was going to reply, but Prince Paskewitch immediately stepped him, crying—"I don't speak to you—I only when I put a question, and are silent when I give orders." These are the very words of him who wears bade Poland in now delivered.

Cumberland.—This name is given to a locomotive carriage invented by our townsman, Mr. Rathbun. There are two seats supported by four wheels, three feet diameter, connected by bands and chains with a wheel which has a pinion in the centre; this is made to revolve by two spur wheels that act as bottled levers the power and motion of which is applied by pulling and pushing a vertical lever, having its fulcrum on the axle of the pinion spur wheels, and a ball joined to it falling on the teeth. The action is the same as towing an oar, with this difference, that the propelling power is both in the front. Besides the power being applied in this most favorable manner, it has the advantage of producing any given velocity with a very beautiful and simple arrangement for exchanging power and motion when required, without stopping the carriage to make the change. It can be propelled at upwards of ten miles an hour, and the application of a very simple apparatus to the carriage can be made to stop when required. It appears to attain to a certain extent an load gain is attained in passing a level.—*Lansing Courier.*

LONDON POLICE.

Hayden Garden.—*The Monkey and the Magistrate.* Yesterday, a monkey, accompanied, as Italian minstrel, was brought to this office, charged with having, on Sunday, and about fourteen years of age, under the following circumstances:—

The Assistant stated that, on Tuesday afternoon the prisoner was in the Lower road Islington, playing an organ and leading a dog, upon the back of which was a monkey, dressed in military manner, and performing several tricks to the tune. While the organ was playing, by wheeling a barrow of linen, when the monkey jumped upon the barrow, took four or five, and rolled hold of the shirt of his master with his teeth. He endeavored to push the animal away with his right hand, on which it bit his fingers and begged and snatched him in a threatening manner; and it was only after the monkey had committed the depredations above stated that it desisted from its conduct.

The prisoner said he had not observed that he had two monkeys in each hand, which excited considerable curiosity; and the monkey, during the examination, was amusing itself with his own paws, and occasionally grinning at the countenance of the prosecutor, as if he owed him some grudge.

Daniel Driscol, police constable, north division, 48, deposed that he saw a mob in Lower road, Islington, where he found the monkey clinging to the boy, whose hands were bleeding.

The prisoner said that the boy teased the monkey, before he flung him.

Mr. Rogers said the public should be protected, and he ordered the prisoner to find bail, for which he was locked up.

Waddington said the monkey would starve if he was sent to the House of Correction, for they would not allow him food or protection there, and he was delivered over to a friend of the prisoner's.

The movements of the animal caused much laughter. On entering the court he duffed his cap respectfully, and seemed to pay more attention to the proceedings than his master, and the moment the prisoner was ordered to find bail, he put his cap on again, and kept his eye fixed upon the boy who made the charge.

Old Bailey, July 24.—*Spermaceti not Wax.*—James Munroe stood indicted for having, whilst he was in the service of the Harpurs's for London, purloined twelve pounds of wax candles, the property of his master.

Several witnesses were examined; and they proved that the prisoner was in the Marquis's service, but could not identify the candles.

The wax chandler was put into the box, and in answer to the question put to him he observed that his candles always had his name stamped at the bottom, that it had been beaten out of the candles found in the prisoner's possession.

Mr. Foreman of the Jury requested to see some of the candles.

Foreman.—These are not wax candles.

Witness.—They contain some wax.

Foreman—They are spermaceti.

Common Sergeant—Then the indictment cannot be maintained. The indictment states that they are wax, and if Lord Spermaceti, the chandler supplies him with spermaceti, and calls them wax, we can't help it. It is lucky that the Jury know something about them candles. Is there any gentleman on the Jury a wax-chandler?

Foreman—I am, my Lord.

Common Sergeant—Then you know the candles are not wax?

Foreman—I do, my Lord.

Common Sergeant.—If his Lordship dealt in the city he would not get spermaceti for wax candles. The indictment is not good—wherefore let the prisoner stand down.

Witness—My Lord, will you not allow me my expenses?

Common Sergeant—Yes, but you must not charge his Lordship for wax candles.

Witness—There is some wax in them.

Common Sergeant—But it is necessary to prove that they are all wax, as they are called so in the indictment.

Worship Street.—*A Diabolical Act.*—Yesterday, a fellow, named John Carter, was brought before Mr. Benson, at the Sitting Magistrate, charged with misusing two horses, by cutting out their tongues, maiming their tails, and also with having knocked out the eyes of two cows!

Mr. Clements, a farmer at Haggerstone, stated that he kept 50 cows and four horses, and that the prisoner had been in his service for the last seven years, at 20 shillings a week. On previous Wednesday morning, Saturday morning, he found that two of his horses were unable to eat; and, on examination, he found that their tongues had been cut out close to the root. On going into the stable with a light, he found that two of his cows had their eyes knocked out.

Mr. Broughton—But why do you suspect the prisoner? Have you any proof that he has committed the diabolical act?

Mr. Clements—I have discharged him, and do his mistress a severe injury.

Mr. Broughton—Was he sober at the time?

Witness—No, he was drunk.

And why did you not immediately inform your master of the threats he had made use of? I don't know. On Sunday morning I gave the boxes some new hay, but I found they could not pick it up, but jobbed their heads down and knocked it under their feet. In short, your Worship, they are now so thin, I don't think they will live many days.

It is a most extraordinary thing that a man like you, who has been 24 years in he prosecutor's service, should not have told him of he threats made use of by the prisoner. Are there any persons present to prove that the prisoner is the person who has committed the offence alleged against him? None.

The prisoner admitted having used the threatening words imputed to him, but denied having committed the injury to the cattle. He was remanded for a week.

Select Academy for Young Gentlemen.—Thomas Collins respectfully informs his pupils and friends that he will open his school on Monday, the 28th inst. at No. 135 Lombard street, above 9th.

The duties of the Academy were resumed on Monday, the 28th of August.

It is very natural and increased patronage which the Academy has of late received, bespeaks ought in its favor, it is unnecessary for the principal readers his grateful acknowledgments for the encouragement he has received, some of that patronage, by pursuing the most severe as heretofore, but when practicable, by rendering study and the acquisition of knowledge pleasant and interesting. Thus will he secure the moral and literary improvement of his pupils, which is the great and great importance of giving particular attention to the morals and habits of youth, and thereby saving the benefactors part of their education, he will be careful to prevent the habit too frequently arise in the want of proper and reasonable indulgence, and from a conviction that habits of industry or idleness are formed, associations as the former tend to improvement and invention, or made too intimate for the understanding of the young.

The Philosophical and Chemical apparatus during the recess having been put in complete order, there will be made from time to time, experiments illustrative of the several *Physiology*, *Chemistry*, *Electricity*, &c. thereby affording a regular course of the usual routine of Academic duties, by blending amusement with instruction. The Library has been considerably enlarged and improved by the addition of a number of valuable works.

Instruction in the French, Spanish, and German Languages will be given by accomplished teachers.

Extract from the Internal Rules and Regulations.

1. Monday, the 28th of August, is appointed for the Annual Meeting of the 28th of September, will be within ten minutes of 8 o'clock, A. M. and for the remainder of the year within ten minutes of 9 A. M.

2. Every pupil will be required to be within ten minutes of the time appointed for opening the school, and to remain within ten minutes of 9 o'clock, P. M. throughout the year, without exception or excuse, except in case of illness. These are the stated hours, and no pupil shall be admitted to school at any other time without a written note of excuse.

3. The hours of study for the present will be from 8 until 11 o'clock, A. M. or from 9 until 12 o'clock, A. M. and from 2 until 4 o'clock, P. M.

4. Every pupil will be required to appear at the morning and afternoon inspections, neatly dressed, and to exhibit his books, &c. in order for examination.

A manly, noble, and independent spirit will be cherished in all the pupils, and every one may be induced to the correct discharge of his duty by a high sense of moral obligation and of honor then by a fear of punishment.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and the rudiments of Arithmetic, $5 per quarter, or $20 per annum.

Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Book-keeping, Chemistry, Elocution, History, and Geography, $6 per quarter or $24 per annum.

Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and Algebra, $8 per quarter, or $30 per annum.

Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German, $10 per quarter, $40 per annum.

Fuel and lamps, 50 cents per quarter.

There will be no charge for tuition.

Refreshments, &c. to be free at the Academy. Sept. 1—tf

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4 1832

Loans	Redeemable	Interest	Payable
United States 6 per cents	1832	1832	1st April 1st October
United States 5 per cents	1832	1832	1st April 1st July
United States 4½ per cents	1832	1832	1st July 1st October
United States 4 per cents	1832	1832	1st April 1st October
Pennsylvania 5 per cents	1832 & 1833	1832	Half yearly 1st January 1st July
Philadelphia 6 per cents	1832 & 1833	1832	Half yearly 1st January 1st July
Union Canal 6 per cents	1845 & 1850	1832	Quarterly 16 January 16 April 16 July 16 October
Do. and Del. Canal stock 6 per cents	1832 & 1833	1832	Half yearly 1st January 1st July

Bank Stocks				
Bank of the United States	1836	117	118	Last 6 months' dividend 3 per cent.
Bank of Pennsylvania		110	111	3 July 3
Farmers and Mechanics		114	115	3 July 3
Mechanics Bank		90	91	3 July 3
Bank of the N. Liberties		90	91	3 July 3
Commercial Bank		90	91	3 July 3
Bank of Penn Township		90	91	3 July 3
Southwark Bank		90	91	3 July 3
Bank of Germantown		90	91	3 July 3
Manufacturers Bank		90	91	3 July 3
Western Banking Company		90	91	3 July 3
Farmers Banking Co.		90	91	3 July 3

Insurance Stocks				
Pennsylvania	1836	100	170	3 Feb 3 per cent
North America		11	12	14 Jan 3 "
Union		11	12	14 Jan 3 "
Atlantic		34	37	3 July 3 per ct
Pennsylvania Life		73	75	3 July 3 per ct
Philadelphia		34	37	3 July 3 per ct
Delaware		50	55	3 July 3 per ct
Mutual Assur.		37	38	3 June 4 "
Pennsylvania Fire		33	35	3 June 4 "
Franklin Fire		100	115	3 Mar 4 "
American		33	37	3 April 4 "
		33	37	3 July 3 "

Canal, Railroad Stocks, &c.				
Union Canal—old stock		100	100	None
Do. new stock		100	100	15 Apr. 3 per cent.
Chesapeake & Del. Canal		105	106	1 August 1½ per cent.
Schuylkill Navigation		30	31	1 August 1½ per cent.
Lehigh Coal and Nav.		50	51	1 Aug. none
Del. and Raritan Canal		98	99	None
Camden and Amboy		190	192	None
West Philadelphia Canal		3	5	None
Susquehanna Railroad		50	52	None
Catawissa Railroad		25	27	None
Mount Carbon Railroad		25	27	None
Little Schuylkill Railroad		25	27	None
Mill Creek & Penn Railroad		40	50	None
West Chester do.		35	37	None
Norristown do.		50	55	None
North American Coal Co.		97	103	None

Miscellaneous Stocks				
Lancaster Turnpike		100	101	11 July 50 per share
Lancaster & Susquehanna		100	101	11 July 50 per cent.
Frankford and Bristol do.		48	50	1 May 2 "
Germantown and Perkiomen do.		48	50	1 May 2 "
Clark & Wilson Grove do.		100	105	1 May 3 "
Schuylkl. Permanent Bridge		100	105	1 May 3 "
Lane and Sehnerr Bridge		50	5	None
Delaware and Raritan Bridge		100	105	1 April 1 50 per share
Delaware Bridge at Easton		100	120	30 April 2 50 per share
N. Y. Ch. Line Steamboat		100	105	1 July 2 50 per share
Baltimore do.		50	57	70 Last div 1 50
Chestnut Street Theatre		100	110	1 July 4 50 per share
Arch Street Theatre		100	110	None
Walnut Street Theatre		100	110	None
Philadelphia Arcade		100	97	41 3 Ap. 4½ per share

MAHAN, Fashionable Tailor, N. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut sts. Philadelphia.

A. L. VAN HORN, No. 6 South 4th St. manufacturer of Japanned ware, Brushes, Bamboo Bells Curtain Shifters, Vestibules, &c. Also Canes, Whips, Umbrellas, and every variety of Fancy articles, wholesale and retail.

H. BROWN'S Boating Wax and Water Manufactory No. 167 Vine street, above 4th street, south side.

COAL GRATES and Fenders manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at No. 37 Race st. by T. Rogers, Jr.

T. WILLIAMSON, Confectionary, South East corner of Third and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

GEORGE F. SHERWIN, Church and Chamber Organ builder, No. 15 Locust street, Philadelphia.

COAL GRATES AND FENDERS MANUFACTURED at No. 248 North Third street by Thomas A. Dugdale.

J. W. WILLIAMS, Sign and Fancy Painter, Coloreum to Artists and Engraver, No. 9 Carpenter street.

ALLEN WARD, 7 South 8th street, furnishes fashionable Tailors with the Fashions quarterly at $10 per ann. including diagrams, patterns, &c. of improvements in the trade.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, WILLIAM T. MULFORD, of the town and county of Salem, and state of New Jersey, hath this day executed a deed of assignment to us, of his estate real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors as by the said deed of assignment duly executed and bearing date the 4th day of August inst. and recorded in the office for recording deeds in and for the county aforesaid, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. All persons indebted to the said Wm. T. Mulford, are hereby notified that they must make their payments to us without delay, or suits will be commenced against them.

Dated July 31st, 1832. JACOB W. MULFORD,
231—3t JAMES PATTERSON.

LIVES OF CELEBRATED TRAVELLERS, by Jas. J. Gregory, St. John, in three volumes, being Nos. 28, 29 and 30, of Harper's Family Library. Just published, and for sale by J. G. AUNER,
Aug. 25— 34 Market, 4 doors below 9th.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & WILLIAM HAGAR, respectfully inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a Co-partnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favour them with orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, has been done from by the European and American Founders, was by an immense saving of time and expenditure of time and labor, and by the use of our senior partner, has been accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundery business will hereafter be carried on by the firm of E. WHITE & CO. under the firm of WHITE, HAGAR & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Great Primer. The Book and newspaper being in the most modern style and light.

WHITE, HAGAR & Co. are agents for the sale of the SMITH and BRUCE Printing Presses, and they can refer to their customers at the manufacturers' prices, Chases, Galleys, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, which they will sell on as good or short notice.—Old type taken in exchange for new, at a fair valuation.

N. B. Newspaper prospectus who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,
W. HAGER.
Aug. 22—3t.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE.—The addition of this Magazine to the list of Periodicals already before the public, may perhaps, by many be considered as unjustifiable. Its existence, however, as such works are, it is believed by many that there is still an opening for another; and that one, which in its plan and execution shall combine the merits of the best Magazines and the more ephemeral productions of the day, will, if ably conducted, be received with favor, and rank with by those of the most limited means, he will consider by a few months of reverses.

It is with these views that the publication of the BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE is undertaken. The Proprietors and Editors are fully aware of the difficulties attending the commencement of such a work, and will therefore use every means necessary to sustain it; and they are prepared to meet them.

The work is edited by an Association of Literary Gentlemen, and devoted to subjects interesting to the general reader, which will be invariably of a moral and instructive tendency, instructive, without interfering with individual preferences in regard to religious opinions. Original Tales, Sketches, Essays, Personal Essays, Poetry and Tales, Memoirs of American Statesmen, Biography, Literary Intelligence and Literary Intelligence, &c. &c., will find their appropriate place in its pages.

A manly, noble, and independent spirit will be cherished in all the pupils, and every one may be induced to the correct discharge of his duty by a high sense of moral obligation and of honor then by a fear of punishment.

TERMS.

The Boston Literary Magazine will be published on the 1st of every month. It will be printed on large super royal paper, with new type, and each number will contain 48 pages, being nearly one hundred pages more than the usual Monthly publications, and three times as much as the Quarterly Reviews.

The terms of subscription are $3 per annum, payable in advance, or $4 at the end of the year, which will in no case be exceeded.

Subscriptions will be received by the publishers, CLAPP & HULL, 124 Washington street, Boston, and by all Booksellers and Postmasters, to whom all Communications must be addressed, post paid.

Boston, April, 1832. CLAPP & HULL, Publishers,
124 Washington Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, LIGHTNING ROD Points, &c.—The subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches, of the most approved construction, which he will sell on liberal terms. Also, a large assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of Gold Pencil Cases—and a variety of gold and silver Seals. Also, Gold and Silver Spectacles, of various kinds. Gold, silver, and other keys, with screw blocked and upright axles; fashionable earrings, diamond, pearl, jet, and filigree breast pins; finger rings, gold, set with stones, and plain; thimbles, and pencil cases; silver forks, spoons, pens, and pencils; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gilt, plated, and lightning rods, pointed with platina or gold; plated castors, candlesticks, candle moulds, tea trays, sugar tongs and shells, table cutlery, &c. &c. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

SIMON'S Agency for the sale of Lightning Rods, Points, and Conductors, is the most extensive and the cheapest and best in the United States.

Country merchants and others will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves.

Store No. 4 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SOAP STONE GRATES.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale Grates of the most approved pattern, for burning coal, of all patterns and sizes, which will be put up in the most workmanlike manner. Also, to furnish for blocks of hearth stones to those who may wish to have them, and will sell work in that line done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Also, soap stone for manufacturing purposes.

GEORGE W. PECK,
Season st. above 5th st. opposite the church,
N. B. Grates set at short notice as above. May 12

SAMUEL WILSON, BOOT, SHOE AND PUMP MAKER, Also, Water Proof Boots & Shoes, made to order, and of the best materials and workmanship. Repairing done in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. Thirteenth street, two doors above Locust st. Philadelphia. July 21

BURIAL GROUND.—THE UNION BURIAL GROUND ASSOCIATION of the Northern Liberties and Kensington, offer for sale in said ground, a lot in a square of the old Kensington Burial Ground, with a neat Hearse, and the advantage of an excellent soil, Family Burial Lots of 8 by 10 feet, on very accommodating terms. A portion of said ground is reserved for single interments, free of charge of which is as moderate, that persons of very limited circumstances can be accommodated. Application for lots may be made to any member of the following officers—Daniel Smith, President, No. 278 N. Seventh, above Green st.; Jos. Kroot, Secretary, No. 43 Apple, and Wm. Wilson, Treasurer, No. 34 Apple st.; John R. Paul, Treasurer, Old York road, above Brown st. Trustees—Anthony Shermer, 46 Brown, between Buttonwood and Jacob Smarty, 151 Apple st. Jacob Christ, Daniel S. Reiff, 31 Apple street; John Evens, 29 Apple street; Jacob Shermer, 44 Brown, below Second st.; John R. Paul, Old York road, above Brown; Jos. Rudolph, 211 Green, above Fifth; Mahlon Lukens, 57 Apple; Maria S. Reiff, corner of Front and Poplar lane; John Rhein, jr. 39 Old York road above Brown; Jacob Measer, 315 North Third above Tamany. Or to George Thunlert, Superintendent, 32 Apple st. who will promptly attend to all the duties of said yard. Mar 24—

J. & A. CROUT UNDERTAKERS, No. 45 Apple street above Brown, and 267 North Fifth above Noble, Northern Liberties, where can be had everything connected with their business, such as furnishing coffins of all descriptions, hearses, carriages, &c. at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms, with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Also, Cabinet Work of all descriptions made to order in the manner as reasonable rates.

READY MADE COFFIN WAREHOUSE. NO. 76 South Fifth Street, near Spruce.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he still continues to keep on hand ready made Coffins of all sizes, plain or ornamented, which may be had at the following low prices:—Large mahogany, full stained, $13, plain mahogany $10, full mounted walnut $9; plain do. $7, and $5, with the usual attendance on funerals. Small Coffins in proportion

As an Undertaker S. B. Combs will transact the whole business of a funeral on the most moderate terms, and in a feeling hearse, carriages, gloves, crape, ice boxes, &c. with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Attendance at all hours.

S. B. COMBS, Undertaker.
May 26 No. 6, Chesnut street.

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE WARE-HOUSE.—The subscribers keep constantly on hand a great variety of Eastern boots and shoes: also, Ladies' boots and shoes of their own manufacture.

P. WEBSTER & SONS,
Mar 31— No. 6, Chesnut street.

A. P. SNYDER INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND the public generally, that they continue to carry on the Cabinet Making business, at the old establishment, (for the last eighteen years,) No. 37 North Fourth street, between Arch and Race, directly opposite the Jackson tavern—Dwelling 136 North Eighth street.

The advertisers have now on hand a quantity of first rate wheels, which they will dispose of low for cash. July 7

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS CURE AND PREVENT DISEASES.—As it is a well attested fact that many diseases originate in the morbid state of the blood, and that the Sanitas Sarsaparilla is the best purifier of the blood yet discovered in the annals of medicine—the great desideratum with the afflicted and the suffering community is to obtain the active principle of the Sarsaparilla in its most dense form. A preparation is now confidently offered to the medical faculty and the public, being one of the strongest and most active preparations of Sarsaparilla to use, termed "Wistar's Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla," sixteen ounces or one pint of which contains the active principle of thirty six ounces or 24 lb. of Sarsaparilla. Price $1 in bottles—a liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

This medicine is offered to the public as a powerful remedy for Rheumatism, Tetter, White Swelling, and Diseases of the Bones, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Elephantiasis, Tumors, Old Sores, Eruptions, Obstinate Eruptions on the Skin, Syphilis, Biles produced by an improper habit of body, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Carbuncles, Ringworm, &c. &c. In all disorders arising from an impure or contaminated state of the blood, and the horrid diseases produced by the injudicious use of Mercury, it will prove a powerful remedy.

Prepared and sold only by JAMES WILLIAMS, at his Apothecary, Drug & Chemical store, S. E. corner of 7th and Callowhill streets.

July 28—6m

YARD & YATES—CABINET WARE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business at No 39 N. Seventh st. where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Ware, of the best workmanship and superior work manship. N. B. All orders for the above business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on moderate terms. Jan 14—y

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TRAVELLING TRUNK MANUFACTORY, NO. 8 South Sixth street.—The subscriber has recently removed the manufacture of Travelling Trunks, in connexion with his former business, the Cap and Stock Making—and having carefully had an experience of 20 years in the Trunk business, and having now first rate workmen in employ, he can confidently offer them to the public, both for style, and price, as inferior to none in the city; he would therefore respectfully invite those in want of Trunks, Caps, Stocks, &c. for travelling, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. He would also inform his customers, and the public generally, that he will continue to manufacture his patent Cap and Stocks, which for ease and fit at the usual very low prices.

N. B. Trunks, Caps and Stocks made to order, or done up at the shortest notice. JOHN T. HOLLOWAY, Agt.
May 19 South Sixth street, 5 doors below Market.

FEVER AND AGUE.—CURE WARRANTED.—The Proprietor of the Tonic Mixture, or Vegetable Febrifuge, for the cure of Fever and Ague, fully satisfied with the unparalleled and universal success which has invariably attended a practice of many years in the use of this medicine, feels warranted in engaging to refund the price to all cases which shall have taken the medicine in accordance with the directions, without having been perfectly and basingly cured. The above guarantee will invite any one to make trial of the remedy, and remove all doubt in cases where this distressing disease prevails, will confer an inestimable favour on those afflicted, by introducing it to their notice, and be satisfactorily rewarded for their trouble.

Prepared by the sole inventor and proprietor,

R. HOWARD,
8 W. corner Seventh and Bottonwood sts. Philad.

To be had of Messrs. Thompson, Second and Market st. Levis, 249 Market st. Hollingsworth, 4 Dock st. Carpenter, Callowhill, Dodson, 44 South Fourth, Marshal, N. Fourth, Jones, South and North, Sisters, Market and Schuylkill Fifth, Clerk, corner of Girard and Fairmount, Wood, Third and Stamper's alley, Fay, Fifth and Christian; Burlington, Meacham, Readstown & Haywood, N. York. July 14

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—This Periodical has for some time received the favor of the medical profession of New England. It claims the honor of being the first Medical Journal ever published, and of being the only weekly publication in the United States devoted exclusively to the Faculty. It was commenced in the year 1828, and has, under the management of different conductors, with slight alterations in its character, with various improvements, and the addition of numerous improvements suggested by long experience, been continued to the present epoch in its prosperity.

The object of the BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL is not so much to present the musings of closet philosophers, as to offer facts and observations which are the result of, and will be useful to, practical men.

What design has been accomplished thus far, is shown by the liberal subscription to the work, and the popularity of which the thanks of the subscribers have been received with their pay.

The weekly form in which the Journal is published adapts it admirably well to the intrusals of leisure for reading, copy of the active practitioner's time. Heads of Art, and readers the Editor to make it the earliest herald, of the Medical Attainer, of newly-discovered remedies, of new and enlightened modes of practice, and of the errors of the past which are shed and shedding so abundantly abroad on the Medical Science.

The Original Department will be enriched by many communications of rare value; and, under the Editorial Head, Medical Intelligence, a full account of whatever of interest is going on in the medical world. A current and faithful record of cases which have already been published, will justify the claim of the Journal to be a work of reference, and enable the readers of this Journal are amply repaid for the low price at which it is afforded them.

By the general reader, or the more curious inquirer in medical science, this work will not be found particularly interesting; but to those physicians who have not the leisure and who seek for such information as will avail them at the bedside of their patients, no Medical Journal can, it is believed, be more serviceable than the present. For this reason, it is now offered for the still more extended patronage of the American Faculty.

The Medical and Surgical Journal is published every Wednesday, each number containing 16 pages, making at the end of each month in Monthly parts, comprising the numbers of a quarter, and forming two volumes per annum. Each volume will contain a handsome Table of Contents, Medical Intelligence, &c. &c. and are promptly forwarded to those subscribers who prefer receiving the work in this manner. The price for either the Weekly or Monthly Series is, three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, three dollars and fifty cents if not paid within six months, and four dollars if not paid within the year.

Subscriptions received by the publishers, CLAPP & HULL, 124 Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts, to whom all Communications must be addressed, post paid.

THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The public are informed that the Railroad is completed from the Schuylkill to the Susquehanna, and that a splendid new line of Coaches will run daily from the above road, which has commenced running